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Publications in Zoology, No. 12

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Published by the
National Museums of Canada

Staff editor
Frances Smith

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National Museum of Natural Sciences
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Canada
Fourth quarter 1975

Information Canada
Catalogue No. NM95-10/12

P0987654321
Y798765

Printed in Canada
ISSN 0068-8037

Musée national des Sciences naturelles
Publications de Zoologie, n° 12

Publié par les
Musées nationaux du Canada

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Musée national des Sciences naturelles
Musées nationaux du Canada
Ottawa, Canada
Quatrième trimestre 1975

Information Canada
N° de catalogue NM95-10/12

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Acknowledgements

The present study was made possible through the generous help of many persons and institutions.

The study specimens were kindly loaned by the following persons: Dr. Branley A. Branson and Mr. Bruce H. Bauer, Department of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University; Drs. Warren V. Brigham and Larry M. Page, Section of Faunistic Surveys and Insect Identification, Illinois Natural History Survey; Drs. Hubert Boschung and Thomas S. Jandebeur, Department of Biology, University of Alabama; Dr. Frank J. Bulow, Department of Biology, Tennessee Technological University; Dr. George L. Harp, Arkansas State University; Dr. John S. Ramsey, Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures, Auburn University; and Dr. Martin L. Wiley, Natural Resources Institute, University of Maryland.

Many measurements of specimens were made by Mrs. Jacqueline Lanteigne-Courchêne, a student, and photographs were prepared by Mr. G. Ben-Tchavtchavadze, both of the Department of Biology, University of Ottawa.

Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, Scripps' Institution of Oceanography, Dr. Don E. McAllister and Mr. C.G. Gruchy, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, carefully read the manuscript and offered many valuable suggestions. This study was supported by Grant No. A-1736 from the National Research Council of Canada.

To all these persons and institutions the authors extend their most sincere thanks.

Summary

A new nonparasitic lamprey, *Lethenteron meridionale,* from streams of the Tennessee, the Alabama, and the Tombigbee river systems, is described and illustrated. The holotype (NMC 74-249) is deposited in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Canada. The species is distinguishable from *Lethenteron lamottenii,* its nearest relative, by fewer myomeres (50–58), dentition, and pigmentation. By its row of posterial teeth *L. meridionale* is easily separable from *Lampetra aepyptera,* which occurs in the same watersheds. The description is based on an examination of 79 transformed individuals and two ammocoetes.

Résumé

Cet article décrit le *Lethenteron meridionale,* une espèce nouvelle de lamproie non parasite des ruisseaux tributaires des rivières Tennessee, Alabama et Tombigbee. L'holotype (NMC 74-249) se trouve au Musée national des Sciences naturelles, à Ottawa, Canada. Cette nouvelle espèce diffère du *Lethenteron lamottenii,* par sa dentition, sa pigmentation et son nombre inférieur de myomères (de 50 à 58). Sa rangée de dents postérieures la distingue aussi de la *Lampetra aepyptera* qu'on rencontre dans les mêmes réseaux hydrographiques. La description se fonde sur une étude de 79 individus métamorphosés et de deux ammocètes.

Biographical Notes

V. D. Vladykov

Vadim D. Vladykov was born in Russia and studied at Charles University in Prague, where he specialized in zoology and anthropology, receiving his Ph.D. in 1925. In 1930 Dr. Vladykov came to Canada, and from 1930 to 1936 was employed by the Biological Board of Canada (now the Fisheries Research Board of Canada) as a fisheries biologist. In 1936 he became a Canadian citizen. For the next two years he worked as a fisheries biologist for the State of Maryland and as professor of ichthyology at the University of Maryland. In 1938 he returned to Canada and joined the Biology Department of the University of Montreal as professor of ichthyology, a post he held until 1942. From 1943 to 1958 he was director of the Biological Laboratory of the Quebec Department of Fisheries. In 1958 he joined the staff of the University of Ottawa as professor of biology, a position he held until his retirement in 1973, at which time he was appointed professor emeritus. In the same year he accepted the honorary position of research associate at the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Dr. Vladykov was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1963.

Dr. Vladykov is credited with more than 185 publications, and his specialties are the biology of the American eel and the taxonomy of salmonids, sturgeons, and, especially, Holarctic lampreys. He has described several new species of lampreys from Europe and North America. Among Dr. Vladykov's contributions to science, the studies of particular significance are those dealing with the description of characters by which larval lampreys (ammocoetes) of nonparasitic species and those of the parasitic sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* can be distinguished. This work now enables biologists to separate larvae of nonparasitic lampreys from those of parasitic lampreys, a task formerly impossible. For Canada and the United States this is a great financial and ecological saving, because treatment of streams and brooks is now restricted to those which contain larvae of the destructive sea lampreys. In recognition of his study of lampreys, a new species from central Europe was described under the name *Eudontomyzon vladykovi* Oliva & Zanandrea, 1959.

Edward Kott

Edward Kott obtained his academic training from the University of Toronto. He received his B.A. in 1960 and his Ph.D. in 1964. From 1963 to 1965 he was a lecturer in biology at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario. In 1965 Dr. Kott joined the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and from 1965 to 1967 worked at the Marine Ecology Laboratory of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. He is now associate professor of biology at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario. His research has been in the ecology of small mammals, community studies, and the ecology and systematics of lampreys. At present Dr. Kott is working in cooperation with Dr. V.D. Vladykov on the systematics of North American lampreys.

S. Pharand-Coad

Sylvie Pharand-Coad was born in Hull, Quebec, in 1950. She graduated from the University of Ottawa with an Honours B.Sc. in Zoology in 1972 and a B.Ed. in 1973. For four years (1971–74), Mrs. Pharand-Coad worked as a research assistant to Dr. V. D. Vladykov on the systematics of Holarctic lampreys. Her research interests are centred on the systematics and ecology of lampreys, amphibians, and reptiles. At present she is a high-school science teacher with the Ottawa Board of Education.

Introduction

The senior author (Vladykov 1973) recently described a nonparasitic lamprey, *Lampetra pacifica*, from the western United States. To compare critically this western species with the nonparasitic *Lampetra aepyptera*, from eastern and southeastern United States, he wrote to W.V. Brigham, who had just (1973) described spawning of *Lampetra aepyptera* in Tennessee. Thanks to Dr. Brigham's cooperation, we were able to obtain specimens of *L. aepyptera* from several institutions in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Upon examining the specimens received, we found two species of nonparasitic lampreys, one of which is *Lampetra aepyptera* (Abbott 1860), the other, which we here treat as a new species, referred to the genus *Lethenteron* Creaser and Hubbs 1922, of the family Petromyzonidae.*

The aim of the present article is to describe this new species and compare it with two other nonparasitic species, *Lampetra aepyptera* and *Lethenteron lamottenii*** (Le Sueur 1827).

*Alternate spellings of the family are found in the literature (Vladykov 1974).

**The name *lamottenii* is now, commonly without valid reason, spelled as *lamottei* (American Fisheries Society, Committee on Names 1970).

Methods and Materials

All measurements and counts were typically made on the left side of the specimen, as established by Vladykov and Follett (1965).

Measurements

All measurements are expressed as percentages of the total length of the specimen; the disc length (d) is also expressed as a percentage of the branchial length (B_1–B_7). The following abbreviations are used, as in Vladykov and Follett (1965).

a–C *Tail length,* the distance from the posterior edge of the cloacal slit to the end of the caudal fin.

B_7–a *Trunk length,* the distance from the posterior edge of the last (seventh) branchial opening to the anterior edge of the cloacal slit.

B_1–B_7 *Branchial length,* the distance from the anterior edge of the first branchial opening to the posterior edge of the last (seventh) branchial opening.

d *Disc length,* longitudinal diameter, with the oral fimbriae included, measured with the disc closed.

d–B_1 *Prebranchial length,* the distance from the anterior edge of the disc (in transformed individuals) or of the upper lip (in ammocoetes) to the anterior edge of the first branchial opening.

hD_2 *Second dorsal fin maximum height,* measured along the highest fin ray.

0 *Eye length,* the horizontal diameter of the eye.

TL *Total length,* the distance from the anteriormost oral fimbria to the end of the caudal fin.

In addition, the number of oral papillae, the number of anterior oral fimbriae contained within a section equal to the width of the base of the supraoral lamina, and the number of velar tentacles were counted.

In identifying ammocoetes, the number of trunk myomeres and body proportions were used. Pattern and intensity of pigmentation on head and tail were also noted (Vladykov 1950).

Material Examined

The material of the new species of *Lethenteron* consists of 79 transformed individuals from southern United States: 65 from Tennessee, 11 from Alabama, and 3 from Georgia; and 2 ammocoetes: one each from Tennessee and Alabama.

The comparative material of *Lampetra aepyptera* consists of 53 transformed individuals (28 from Alabama, 3 from Arkansas, 5 from Kentucky, 6 from Maryland, 3 from Ohio, and 8 from Tennessee) and 13 ammocoetes (10 from Alabama and 3 from Kentucky). Data for each collection are given in the Appendix.

Description of New Species

***Lethenteron meridionale* sp. nov.**
Gulf Brook Lamprey
Figures 1–6

Etymology
The species name *meridionale* is derived from the Latin *meridies* for midday, or south, and refers to the southern distribution. It is used in the neuter form to agree with *Lethenteron*.

Holotype
An adult male 104 mm in total length from Blue Springs Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee River, near Hillsboro, Coffee County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2830, now re-catalogued as NMC 74-249. It bears the plastic tag W667.

This new nonparasitic species belongs to the genus *Lethenteron* Creaser and Hubbs 1922. This genus is well characterized by the arrangement of its teeth (Vladykov and Follett 1967).

Diagnosis
The new species clearly differs from its nearest relative, *Lethenteron lamottenii* (Le Sueur), also nonparasitic, by its low number of trunk myomeres in transformed specimens, varying between 50 and 58 (average 54), whereas in *L. lamottenii* the myomeres range from 64 to 74 (average 68). Other differences are summarized in Table 12.

From another nonparasitic species, *Lampetra aepyptera* (Abbott) living in the same watersheds, *Lethenteron meridionale* is readily distinguishable by possession of posterials,* varying in number from 10 to 21 (average 15.4). Posterials are completely lacking in *aepyptera*, as in all other species of *Lampetra*. Other differences between *meridionale* and *aepyptera* are given in Tables 7 and 11.

Characters of Holotype
The holotype, a male 104 mm in total length when received.

Measurements of the holotype — referable to maturity stage 3 (Vladykov and Follett 1965) — each expressed as a percentage of total length, are: prebranchial length, 10.6; trunk length, 46.6; tail length, 30.8; maximum height of the second dorsal fin, 5.3; disc length, 6.3; eye length, 1.9. Disc length as a percentage of branchial length is 59.1. Trunk myomeres (Figures 1 and 2), 52.

The already cornified teeth are small. On each side of the disc there are three inner lateral teeth, all unicuspid. On the anterior field there are about 34 teeth, all practically the same size; on the posterior field there is a single row of 18 small posterials. The supraoral lamina is provided with one cusp at each end; the infraoral lamina has about 12 weakly developed cusps; the marginals are in two rows. The three lingual laminae are so poorly developed that the cusps are uncountable (Figure 3).

Colour of the specimen preserved in 4–5% formalin is dark greyish brown on the flanks and back, and whitish along the ventral surface.

Although the holotype is in the early stage of maturity, the dorsal fins are already high and close together, and the genital papilla is well-developed. There is an extensive, dark pigmentation of vertically elongated spots on the dorsal fins. A dark blotch surrounds the posterior section of the notochord; towards the edges of the caudal fin, the pigment becomes less pronounced (Figure 1).

Characters of Paratypes
Collection data for paratypes are given in the Appendix.

Transformed Specimens

Total length (Tables 1 and 2)
The 55 males examined range in total length from 96 to 136 mm (average 115.8 mm); the 24 females range from 96 to 141 mm (average 116.7 mm).

Body proportions (Tables 1 and 2)
For the 55 males the average measurements as percentages of total length are: prebranchial length, 11.7 (range 10.2–12.9); branchial length, 10.2 (range 9.1–11.4); trunk length, 48.0 (range 43.6–52.7); tail length 30.2 (27.3–33.9); maximum height of second dorsal fin, 4.5 (3.0–5.7); eye length, 1.8 (range 1.5–2.1); disc length, 5.2 (4.2–6.5). Disc length as a percentage of branchial length is 51.5 (range 41.7–66.7).

* It is regrettable that Scott and Crossman (1973) omitted posterials on their schematic drawings of the disc of *L. lamottenii*, in spite of the fact that these teeth are always present in all species of *Lethenteron*.

For the 24 females the average measurements are: prebranchial length, 10.7 (range 7.8–13.0); branchial length, 10.0 (range 9.3–11.4); trunk length, 51.4 (49.2–53.9); tail length 28.0 (26.0–30.3); maximum height of second dorsal fin, 3.8 (range 2.5–5.1); eye length, 1.7 (range 1.4–2.1); disc length, 4.8 (range 2.8–5.7). Disc length as a percentage of branchial length is 47.5 (range 27.6–57.1).

Trunk myomeres (Table 5)
The number of trunk myomeres in the transformed specimens of *meridionale* varies from 50 to 58 (average 53.8).

Dentition (Tables 7–9)
The teeth are small and often not fully cornified; hence some counts of them are uncertain. The teeth on the anterior field are uniformly small, averaging 16.1 (range 5–34) in number. The single row of posterials is typical for all species of the genus *Lethenteron.*

The posterials range in number from 10 to 21 (average 15.4), but are often weakly developed and difficult to count. The supraoral lamina has two blunt cusps, one at each end; as an exception, one specimen, Tag W533, from Alabama, has a strongly developed median cusp on the supraoral lamina.

The rounded and weakly developed cusps on the infraoral lamina average 9.9, ranging from 6 to 13 in number.

The typical number of inner laterals in the genus *Lethenteron* is six, three on each side of the disc. Infrequently, fewer than six (rarely as many as eight) cornified inner laterals develop in *meridionale.* In three specimens (Table 8) all inner laterals are lacking. The average number of inner laterals is 5.5 (range 0–8). Although in the genus *Lethenteron* all inner laterals are typically bicuspid, in *L. meridionale* they are usually unicuspid.

The marginals tend to form two rows around the disc.

The transverse and longitudinal lingual laminae are weakly developed and the cusps are uncountable.

An enlarged median cusp on the transverse lamina is typical of other species of *Lethenteron* (Figure 4), but does not develop in *L. meridionale.*

Other characters
Velar tentacles were counted in two specimens of *meridionale* where only three tentacles were found: one median with a single lateral on either side.

The average number of oral papillae around the disc in 55 specimens of *L. meridionale* is 14.2 (range 8–25). The number of anterior fimbriae within the width of the base of the supraoral lamina is somewhat variable. In 10 specimens from Tennessee the average is 17.2 (range 13–22) and in 5 from Alabama the average is 11.0 (range 9–15). The difference between the Tennessee and Alabama specimens appears to be related to the width of the supraoral lamina, which averages 2.6 mm in Tennessee specimens and 1.9 mm in those from Alabama.

There are dark chromatophores in the buccal cavity but none extend onto the tongue.

Colouration (Table 10)
The sides and back of specimens fixed in 4–5% formalin are greyish brown and the lower surface is whitish.

Dark pigmentation on the second dorsal fin, if developed, consists of a series of vertically elongated narrow dark spots. There is a distinct black blotch (Figures 1 and 2) on the caudal fin. The intensity of dark pigmentation varies with the geographical region; in specimens from the Tennessee–Mississippi drainage pigmentation is very pronounced, in contrast with those from the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, where it is weakly developed.

Sexual dimorphism
The external appearance of males and females of *Lethenteron meridionale* is similar to that of *L. lamottenii* as described by Vladykov (1949).

There are sexual differences in body proportions (Tables 1, 2, and 4). Disc length (d), prebranchial length (d–B_1) and tail length (a–C) are greater in males; females have a relatively longer trunk (B_7–a).

All specimens were in prespawning condition. One female (Tag W556, from Alabama), maturity stage 3, 122 mm in length, collected on 5 December 1963, had 2,154 eggs averaging 0.63 mm in diameter.

Ammocoetes

Only two ammocoetes were available, one from Tennessee (Tag W677), 100 mm long, and the other from Alabama (Tag W552),

142 mm. Body proportions expressed as percentages of total length were as follows: d–B_1, 7.0–8.5; B_1–B_7, 11.2–12.5; B_7–a, 50.5–53.5; a–C, 28.5. The myomeres number 54 and 55.

As in the transformed specimens, the ammocoete from Tennessee is more heavily pigmented than the one from Alabama. The limited number of specimens does not permit a critical description of the ammocoetes of *Lethenteron meridionale*.

Comparison of *Lethenteron meridionale* with *L. lamottenii*

In the Tennessee River tributaries from which the holotype and topotypes of *L. meridionale* were obtained, one male and one female of *L. lamottenii* (Tags W679 and W680) were collected, in Putnam County, Tennessee.

These Tennessee specimens of the two nonparasitic species are compared in Table 12. The principal differences are found in the number and degree of development of different types of teeth (Figures 2 and 4). The number of myomeres in *meridionale* is 50–58, whereas each of the two specimens of *lamottenii* from Tennessee has 68. Smith-Vaniz (1968) indicated 63–70 for *lamottenii* from the Tennessee River system in Alabama, and Trautman (1957) reported 63–73 from Ohio. Several authors, Valdykov (1949), Manion and Purvis (1970), and Kott (1974), observed a similar number in material from the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes areas.

Another striking difference between *meridionale* and *lamottenii* is in dark pigmentation of the second dorsal fin. In *meridionale* there are often several vertical narrow spots, whereas in *lamottenii* individual spots are absent, but a dark-brown tint made up of minute chromatophores is noticeable over the fin membrane (Figures 1 and 5).

Lethenteron meridionale is a small species, attaining less than 150 mm in total length, whereas some individuals of *L. lamottenii* have been reported to reach a "gigantic" size, up to 300 mm (Manion and Purvis 1970), but ordinarily reach 217 mm (Kott 1974).

Comparison of *Lethenteron meridionale* with *Lampetra aepyptera*

In exterior appearance *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* are similar (Figure 2). For this reason all specimens that we now identify as *meridionale* were originally determined as *Lampetra aepyptera* in collections of the University of Alabama.

Similarity between *meridionale* and *aepyptera* was observed in number of trunk myomeres (Tables 5 and 6), in dark pigmentation of fins, and in size. However, a close examination of body proportions (Tables 1–4) and dentition (Tables 7–9) revealed differences. See Table 10 for degree of pigmentation.

Lethenteron meridionale and *Lampetra aepyptera* are compared in detail in Table 11. The principal differences between them are in numbers and degree of development of teeth on the anterior and posterior fields. The number of anterials average 16 (range 7–34) in *meridionale* and 8 (range 2–21) in *aepyptera*. The posterials are always present in all species of *Lethenteron*. In *meridionale* the number of posterials averages 15.9 (range 10–21). In all species of *Lampetra*, including *aepyptera*, the posterials are absent (Figures 3 and 6). Even in histological sections, Seversmith (1953) found no evidence of posterials in *aepyptera*.

The number of inner laterals averages 5.5 (range 0–8) in *meridionale* and 4.6 (range 1–6) in *aepyptera*. In our material three specimens of *meridionale* are devoid of inner laterals. A similar loss in *aepyptera* was reported by Raney (1952).

Two counts suggest that the fecundity of *meridionale* may be significantly higher than that of *aepyptera*: a 122-mm female of *meridionale* (Tag W556, from Alabama) contained 2,154 eggs, whereas a 118-mm specimen of *aepyptera* (Tag W537, also from Alabama) collected on 2 February 1963, contained 1,547.

Lethenteron meridionale and *Lampetra aepyptera* are placed in separate genera on the basis of the presence or absence of posterial teeth. In spite of their allocation to different genera, the two species are similar in myomere number, size, pigmentation, and reduction in number of teeth. One can speculate that these similarities may be due to parallelism, in which case assignment to different genera is warranted. Or, *aepyptera* may have lost its posterials and may share a recent common ancestor with *meridionale*. Lamprey collections from other Gulf states would hopefully cast light on this problem.

Geographical Distribution of *Lethenteron meridionale*

This species has been collected so far only in freshwater streams in the eastern drainage of the Gulf of Mexico, that is, in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. In Tennessee it has been collected in several tributaries of the Tennessee River system. It is significant to note that in streams of Putnam County, Tennessee, *lamottenii* and *aepyptera* are present in addition to *meridionale*. Several samples of *meridionale* were obtained from the Mobile Basin to which the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers belong. From the Alabama River system *meridionale* has been collected in Georgia and Alabama. Specimens have also been obtained from the Tombigbee River in Alabama.

The distribution of *meridionale* corresponds to that of 16 other freshwater species of Alabama, which Smith-Vaniz (1968) concluded probably originated in the Tennessee River system, whence they invaded the headwaters of the Alabama River system and Tombigbee River.

Figure 1
Enlarged photographs of the head and tail regions of *Lethenteron meridionale*, holotype, Tag W667, ♂, total length 104 mm, from Tennessee.

Figure 2
Enlarged photographs of two nonparasitic lampreys. *Upper: Lethenteron meridionale*, Tag W667, holotype, ♂, total length 104 mm, from Tennessee. *Lower: Lampetra aepyptera*, Tag W548, ♂, total length 99 mm, from Alabama.

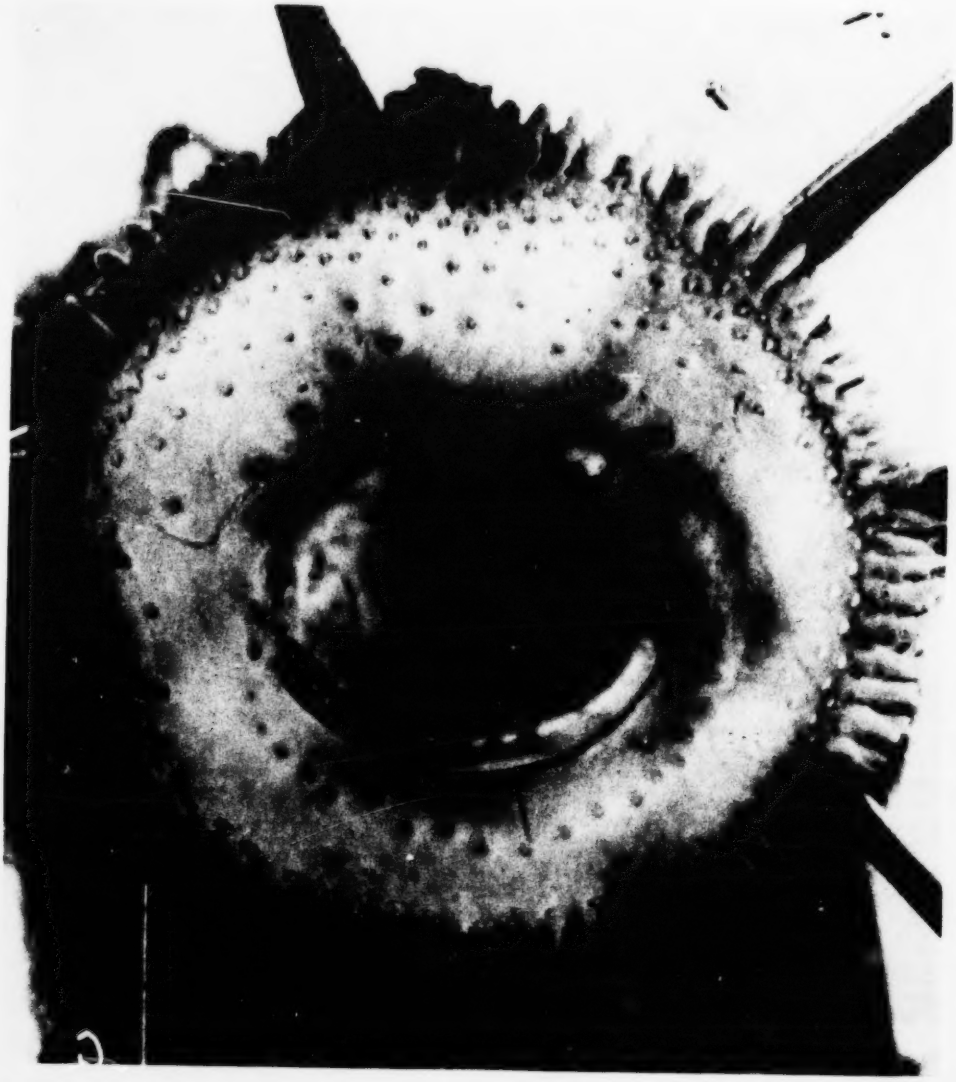

Figure 3
Enlarged photograph of the disc of *Lethenteron meridionale*, holotype, Tag W667, ♂, total length 104 mm, from Tennessee.

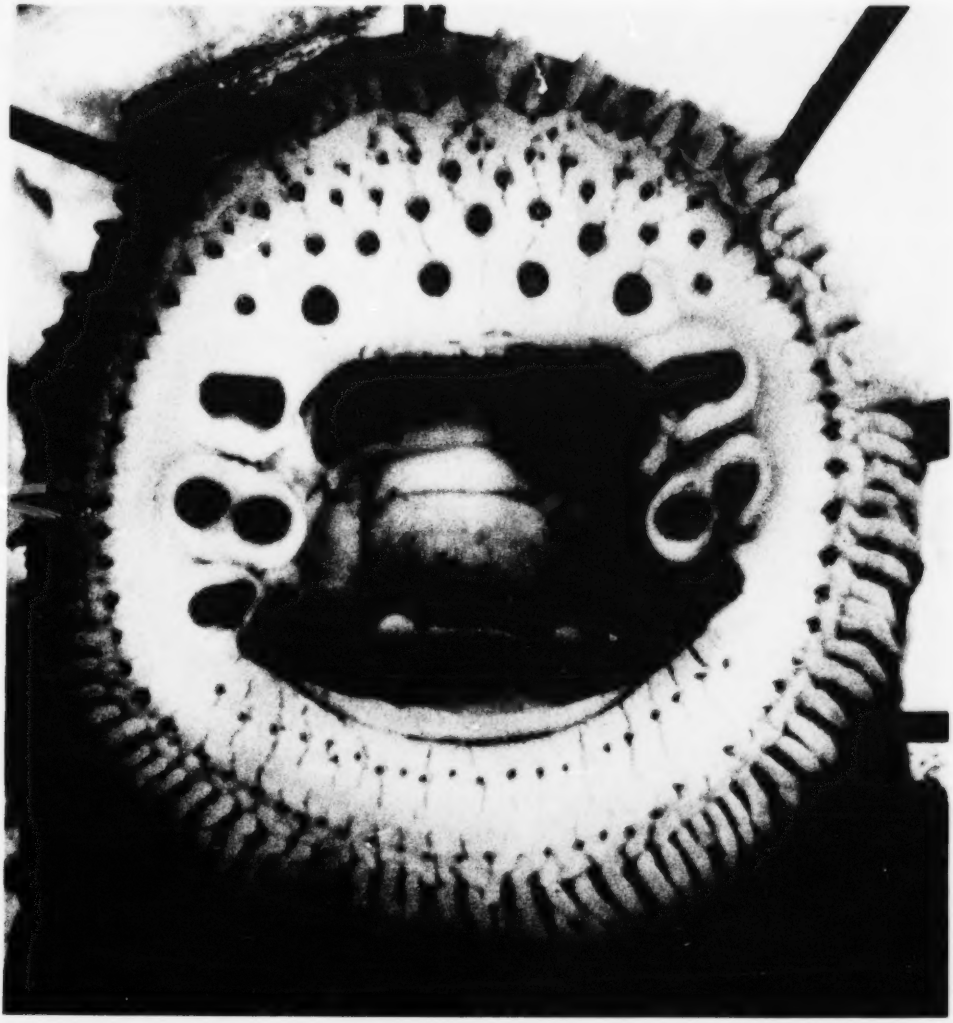

Figure 4
Enlarged photograph of the disc of *Lethenteron lamottenii*, Tag W681, ♂, total length 162 mm, from Gatineau River, Quebec, collected on 17 May 1958, by M. Corbeil and A. Lutz.

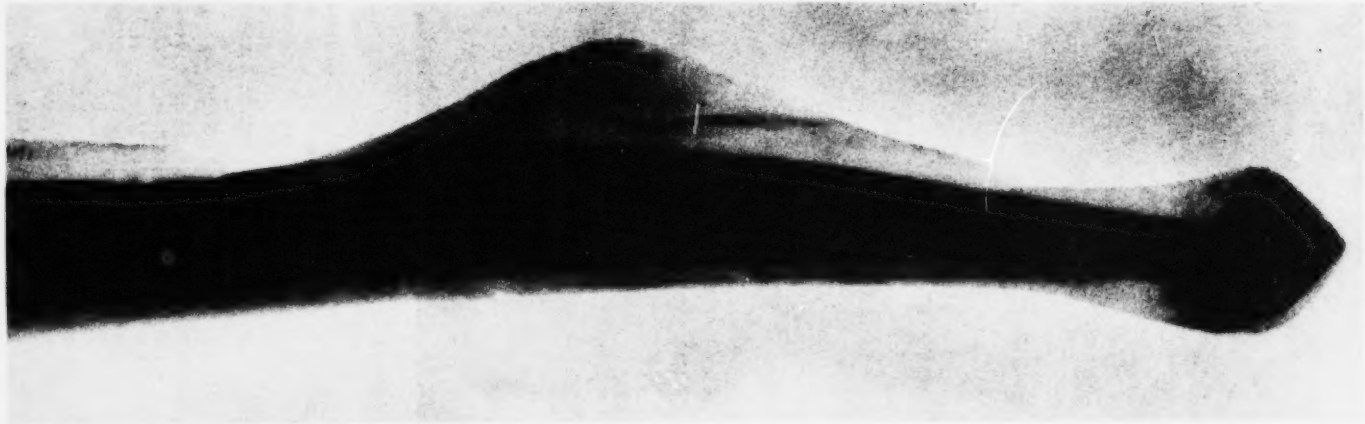

Figure 5
Enlarged photograph of the tail region of *Lethenteron lamottenii*, Tag W681, ♂, total length 162 mm, from Gatineau River, Quebec, collected on 17 May 1958, by M. Corbeil and A. Lutz.

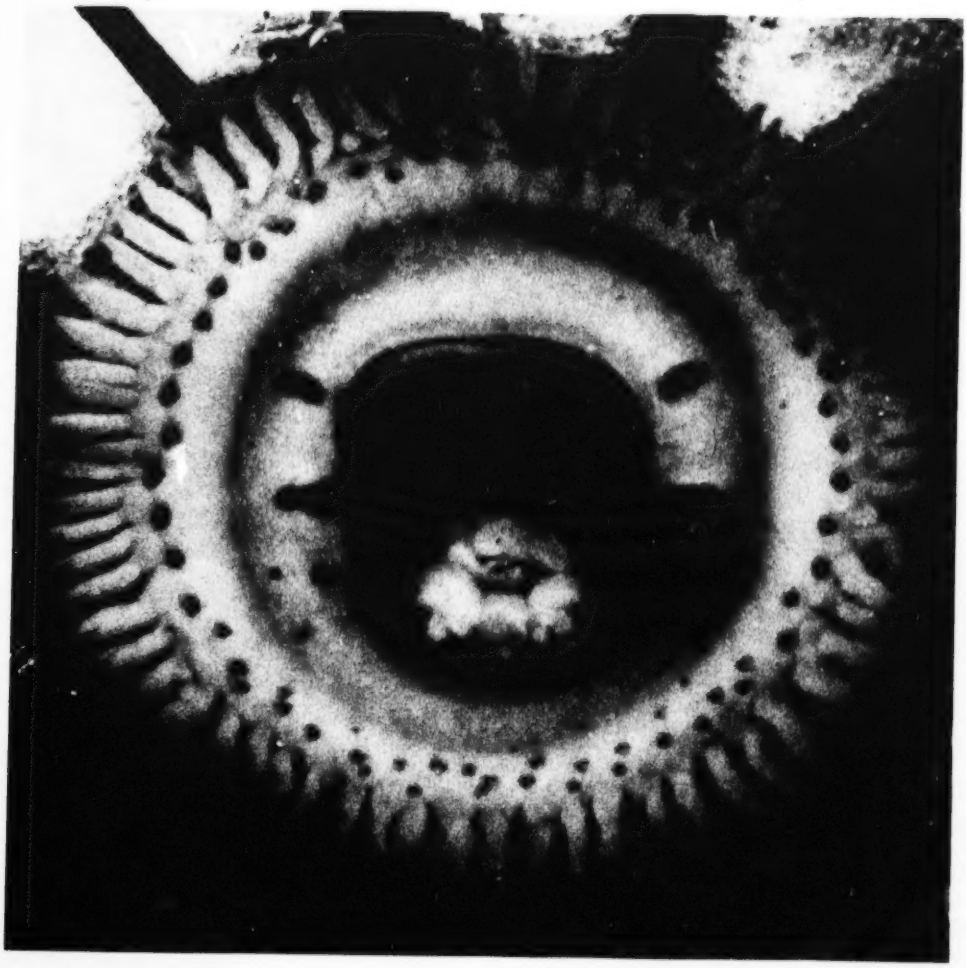

Figure 6
Enlarged photograph of the disc of *Lampetra aepyptera*, Tag W572, ♂, total length 93 mm, from Alabama.
Note: The pinning of the disc for photography caused a certain distortion on the left side of the photograph. Hence, three small supplementary marginal teeth, which could be mistaken for posterial teeth, are brought closer to the infraoral lamina.

Table 1
Body proportions (as percentages of total length) of 55 males of *Lethenteron meridionale* from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia

Tag No.	TL (mm)	$\frac{d–B_1}{TL}$	$\frac{B_1–B_7}{TL}$	$\frac{B_7–a}{TL}$	$\frac{a–C}{TL}$	$\frac{hD_2}{TL}$	$\frac{0}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{B_1–B_7}$
				Tennessee					
W673	96	12.5	9.9	45.8	31.8	5.2	2.1	5.2	52.6
W634	97	12.4	10.3	45.9	31.4	5.2	2.1	6.2	60.0
W618	98	12.8	9.7	48.5	29.1	4.6	2.0	5.1	52.6
W670	98	12.8	9.7	45.4	32.1	5.1	2.0	5.6	57.9
W633	101	11.4	9.9	48.5	29.7	5.0	2.0	5.4	55.0
W667*	104	12.1	10.6	46.6	30.8	5.3	1.9	6.3	59.1
W615	105	12.9	11.4	44.3	31.0	4.8	1.9	6.2	54.2
W631	105	12.4	10.5	46.7	30.5	4.8	1.9	6.3	59.1
W645	105	11.9	10.0	48.6	29.5	5.2	1.9	5.7	57.1
W635	105	12.4	11.0	46.2	30.5	4.8	1.9	5.7	57.1
W632	108	12.5	9.7	46.3	31.5	5.6	1.9	6.5	66.7
W643	109	12.4	10.6	47.7	29.4	5.0	1.8	5.5	52.2
W668	109	11.0	10.6	49.1	29.4	4.6	1.8	5.5	52.2
W629	110	12.3	10.5	46.4	30.9	5.5	1.8	5.0	47.8
W639	110	12.7	10.0	47.3	30.0	5.5	1.8	5.5	54.5
W637	111	10.8	10.8	47.7	30.6	5.4	1.8	5.4	50.5
W644	111	12.2	10.8	45.0	32.0	5.4	1.8	5.4	50.5
W613	112	12.1	10.7	45.5	31.7	5.4	1.8	5.4	50.0
W660	112	12.9	10.7	45.5	30.8	4.9	1.8	5.8	54.2
W671	112	12.1	9.8	47.3	30.8	4.9	1.8	5.8	59.1
W648	113	12.4	9.7	46.9	31.0	5.3	1.8	5.3	54.5
W661	113	11.9	11.1	46.0	31.0	4.4	1.8	6.2	56.0
W666	113	11.5	9.7	49.6	30.1	4.9	1.8	5.8	59.1
W657	114	11.8	10.5	47.4	30.3	4.8	1.8	5.7	54.2
W674	114	11.8	9.6	47.8	30.7	4.8	1.8	5.7	59.1
W646	115	11.7	9.1	47.8	31.3	5.2	1.7	5.7	61.9
W659	115	12.2	9.6	48.3	30.0	4.8	1.7	6.1	63.6
W658	115	11.3	10.0	48.3	30.4	5.2	1.7	5.2	52.2
W612	116	11.2	9.9	47.0	31.5	3.4	1.7	4.7	47.8
W619	116	12.1	9.9	45.7	32.3	5.6	1.7	5.2	52.2
W630	116	12.5	10.3	48.7	28.4	5.2	1.7	5.6	54.2
W638	117	12.0	10.3	43.6	34.2	5.1	1.7	5.6	54.2
W649	117	12.0	10.3	45.3	32.5	4.7	1.7	4.7	45.8
W665	117	12.0	9.8	48.3	29.9	4.7	1.7	5.6	56.5
W642	119	11.8	10.1	46.2	31.9	5.0	1.7	5.5	54.2
W647	119	11.3	10.1	46.2	31.9	5.0	1.7	5.5	54.2
W672	120	12.1	10.0	46.7	31.3	5.0	1.7	5.4	54.2
W636	122	12.3	11.1	45.9	30.3	4.9	1.6	5.3	48.1
W616	124	12.1	10.5	47.6	29.8	5.2	2.0	6.5	61.5
W640	124	11.7	10.9	45.6	31.9	4.4	1.6	5.2	48.1

Table 1

Tag No.	TL (mm)	d–B_1 / TL	B_1–B_7 / TL	B_7–a / TL	a–C / TL	hD_2 / TL	0 / TL	d / TL	d / B_1–B_7
W656	124	11.7	9.3	45.2	33.9	5.6	1.6	5.6	60.7
W641	126	11.9	10.3	47.6	30.1	4.4	1.6	5.6	53.8
W655	126	11.5	9.5	47.2	31.7	5.2	1.6	5.2	54.2
W676	132	10.2	9.8	52.7	27.3	3.0	1.5	4.5	46.2
W677	136	11.0	9.9	50.4	28.7	3.7	1.5	4.8	48.1
Mean	112.8	12.0	10.2	47.0	31.0	5.0	1.8	5.5	54.7
				Alabama					
W533	116	11.2	9.5	50.7	30.2	3.9	1.7	4.3	45.5
W581	116	12.1	10.3	50.0	27.6	–	1.8	5.2	50.0
W583	116	11.2	9.5	50.0	29.3	–	1.7	6.0	63.6
W582	117	11.5	9.8	49.6	29.1	–	2.1	5.6	56.5
W555	118	11.4	10.2	50.0	28.4	3.0	1.7	4.2	41.7
W554	122	11.1	10.2	50.8	27.9	3.7	1.6	4.9	48.0
W558	131	10.3	9.2	51.9	28.6	3.1	1.5	4.2	45.8
Mean	119.4	11.3	9.8	50.4	28.7	3.4	1.7	4.9	50.2
				Georgia					
W596	103	12.1	11.2	45.1	31.2	4.9	1.9	5.0	47.8
W598	110	11.8	10.5	49.5	28.6	4.5	1.8	5.2	50.5
W597	123	11.8	10.2	45.5	32.5	5.7	1.6	5.7	56.0
Mean	112.0	11.9	10.6	46.7	30.8	5.0	1.8	5.2	50.6
Combined Mean	114.7	11.7	10.2	48.0	30.2	4.5	1.8	5.2	51.5

*Holotype

Table 2
Body proportions (as percentages of total length) of 24 females of *Lethenteron meridionale* from Tennessee and Alabama

Tag No.	TL (mm)	d–B_1 / TL	B_1–B_7 / TL	B_7–a / TL	a–C / TL	hD_2 / TL	0 / TL	d / TL	d / B_1–B_7
				Tennessee					
W650	96	13.0	10.4	50.5	26.0	4.7	2.1	5.7	55.0
W620	99	12.1	10.6	50.5	26.8	5.1	2.0	5.6	52.4
W621	100	12.0	10.0	51.0	27.0	5.0	2.0	5.5	55.0
W662	105	11.4	11.4	50.0	27.1	4.3	1.9	4.8	41.7
W626	107	10.7	10.3	52.3	26.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	45.5
W627	108	10.6	10.2	52.8	26.4	4.6	1.9	5.1	50.0
W622	109	11.0	9.6	50.9	28.4	4.6	1.8	4.6	47.6
W623	109	11.5	10.6	50.0	28.0	4.6	1.8	5.0	47.8
W669	109	11.5	10.6	51.8	26.1	4.7	1.8	5.0	47.8
W625	111	10.8	9.5	52.3	27.5	4.5	1.8	5.0	52.4
W652	111	11.3	9.9	51.7	27.6	4.7	1.7	4.7	47.8
W628	113	11.1	9.3	51.8	27.9	4.4	1.8	5.3	57.1
W651	114	10.5	10.1	51.8	28.1	4.4	1.8	5.3	52.2
W624	115	10.9	9.6	51.3	28.3	4.3	1.7	4.8	50.0
W653	116	10.8	9.9	51.7	27.6	4.7	1.7	4.7	47.8
W663	116	11.2	11.2	49.6	28.0	4.7	1.7	5.2	46.2
W664	116	10.3	9.5	51.7	28.4	3.9	1.7	4.3	45.5
W654	118	11.4	11.4	50.0	27.1	4.3	1.9	4.8	47.1
W617	119	10.1	10.1	49.6	30.3	3.4	1.7	4.2	41.7
W675	141	7.8	10.3	53.9	28.0	2.5	1.4	2.8	27.6
Mean	111.6	11.0	10.2	51.3	27.6	4.4	1.8	4.9	48.1
				Alabama					
W553	119	10.5	9.7	51.3	28.6	2.9	1.7	4.6	47.8
W543	121	9.1	9.9	53.7	27.3	2.9	1.7	4.5	45.8
W556	122	10.7	10.2	49.2	29.9	3.3	1.6	4.5	44.0
W557	125	10.8	9.6	52.0	27.6	3.2	1.6	4.8	50.0
Mean	121.8	10.3	9.8	51.5	28.3	3.1	1.7	4.6	46.9
Combined Mean	116.7	10.7	10.0	51.4	28.0	3.8	1.7	4.8	47.5

Table 3
Body proportions (as percentages of total length) of 23 males and 12 females of *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee and Alabama

Tag No.	TL (mm)	$\frac{d-B_1}{TL}$	$\frac{B_1-B_7}{TL}$	$\frac{B_7-a}{TL}$	$\frac{a-C}{TL}$	$\frac{hD_2}{TL}$	$\frac{0}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{B_1-B_7}$
				Males					
				Tennessee					
5072 (VDV)	121	11.6	11.2	50.4	28.9	5.0	2.1	5.8	51.8
5073 (VDV)	134	11.9	10.1	50.4	28.7	5.0	1.9	6.0	59.2
5075 (VDV)	135	11.9	10.4	48.5	29.6	5.0	1.9	5.9	57.1
5071 (VDV)	142	11.6	10.6	48.9	28.9	5.5	2.1	6.3	60.0
5074 (VDV)	142	12.0	10.6	50.0	28.5	7.0	2.1	6.7	63.3
5076 (VDV)	145	10.3	10.7	49.7	31.4	5.5	1.7	6.2	58.0
Mean	136.5	11.6	10.6	49.7	29.3	5.5	2.0	6.2	58.2
				Alabama					
W517	91	11.5	9.3	48.4	30.8	4.4	1.6	5.5	58.8
W548	99	12.6	10.6	47.5	29.3	5.1	2.0	6.1	57.1
W549	99	12.6	10.6	48.5	28.3	5.1	2.0	6.1	57.1
W524	101	13.4	10.4	46.5	29.7	5.0	2.0	5.9	57.1
W539	107	12.6	10.3	48.1	29.0	4.7	1.9	6.5	63.6
W540	109	11.5	9.6	48.6	30.3	5.5	1.8	5.0	52.4
W530	110	11.4	10.0	49.1	29.5	5.0	1.8	5.0	50.0
W550	111	11.3	9.5	50.5	28.8	4.1	1.8	5.0	52.4
W528	112	12.1	9.8	47.8	30.4	6.3	1.8	5.8	59.1
W526	112	11.6	9.8	49.6	29.0	4.9	1.8	5.4	54.5
W531	115	10.9	9.6	50.0	29.6	3.5	1.7	4.3	45.5
W551	118	11.4	9.7	48.7	30.9	4.2	1.7	5.1	52.2
W578	119	11.8	10.5	48.3	29.4	4.6	1.7	5.9	56.0
W579	122	11.5	10.7	48.4	29.5	4.9	1.6	5.3	50.0
W546	123	11.4	10.6	49.2	28.9	3.3	2.0	5.3	50.0
W522	124	12.1	10.1	47.2	30.6	4.8	1.6	5.6	56.0
W580	128	11.7	10.5	47.7	30.1	4.7	1.6	5.9	55.6
Mean	110.1	11.7	10.0	48.6	29.8	4.5	1.8	5.4	54.3
Combined Mean	117.0	11.7	10.3	49.2	29.6	5.0	1.9	5.8	56.3
				Females					
				Tennessee					
5070 (VDV)	140	11.4	10.4	53.2	28.6	6.0	1.8	5.0	48.2
5069 (VDV)	151	10.9	10.3	54.3	27.8	5.5	1.7	5.6	54.8
Mean	145.5	11.2	10.4	53.8	28.2	5.8	1.8	5.3	51.5
				Alabama					
W544	95	11.1	8.9	50.5	28.9	4.2	1.6	4.7	52.9
W518	97	11.3	9.8	51.5	27.3	4.6	2.1	5.2	52.6
W529	99	12.6	10.1	50.0	27.3	4.5	2.0	5.6	55.0
W532	102	10.8	9.8	51.5	27.9	3.4	1.5	4.9	50.0
W519	103	9.2	10.2	50.5	30.1	4.4	1.5	4.9	47.6

Table 3

Tag No.	TL (mm)	$\frac{d-B_1}{TL}$	$\frac{B_1-B_7}{TL}$	$\frac{B_7-a}{TL}$	$\frac{a-C}{TL}$	$\frac{hD_2}{TL}$	$\frac{0}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{B_1-B_7}$
W523	106	11.3	9.9	51.4	27.4	4.7	1.9	4.7	47.6
W541	107	10.7	10.3	50.9	28.0	3.3	1.4	5.1	50.0
W542	111	10.4	10.4	50.9	28.4	3.6	1.8	4.5	43.5
W547	112	10.3	10.3	50.4	29.0	3.6	1.8	4.9	47.8
W537	118	9.3	9.3	50.8	30.5	3.0	1.7	3.8	40.9
Mean	105.4	10.7	10.0	50.8	28.6	4.0	1.8	4.9	49.0
Combined Mean	112.1	11.0	10.2	52.3	28.4	4.9	1.8	5.1	50.3

Table 4
Comparison of average body proportions (as percentages of total length) of *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera*, based on Tables 1–3

Species	Sex	No. of specimens	TL (mm)	$\frac{d–B_1}{TL}$	$\frac{B_1–B_7}{TL}$	$\frac{B_7–a}{TL}$	$\frac{a–C}{TL}$	$\frac{hD_2}{TL}$	$\frac{0}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{TL}$	$\frac{d}{B_1–B_7}$
L. meridionale	♂	55	114.7	11.7	10.2	48.0	30.2	4.5	1.8	5.2	51.5
			96–136	10.2–12.9	9.1–11.4	43.6–52.7	27.3–33.9	3.0–5.7	1.5–2.1	4.2–6.5	41.7–66.7
L. aepyptera	♂	23	112.0	11.7	10.3	49.2	29.6	5.0	1.9	5.8	56.3
			91–145	10.3–13.4	9.3–11.2	46.5–50.5	28.3–31.4	3.3–7.0	1.6–2.1	4.3–6.7	45.5–63.6
L. meridionale	♀	24	116.7	10.7	10.0	51.4	28.0	3.8	1.7	4.8	47.5
			96–141	7.8–13.0	9.3–11.4	49.2–53.9	26.0–30.3	2.5–5.1	1.4–2.1	2.8–5.7	27.6–57.1
L. aepyptera	♀	12	112.1	11.0	10.2	52.3	28.4	4.9	1.8	5.1	50.3
			95–151	9.2–12.6	8.9–10.4	50.0–54.3	27.3–30.5	3.0–6.0	1.4–2.1	3.8–5.6	40.9–55.0

Table 5
Number of trunk myomeres of transformed *Lethenteron meridionale* from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; sexes combined.

Locality	Date	TL (mm)	Number of specimens	Number of myomeres 50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	Mean
Tennessee (Tennessee River drainage)													
Bean's Cr.	4 Feb. 1968	96–120	6	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	54.3
Blue Springs Cr.	3 Feb. 1968	104–117	7	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	54.1
Bradley Cr.	3 Feb. 1968	97–126	30	–	3	2	8	5	6	5	1	–	53.9
Bradley Cr. trib.	3 Feb. 1968	96–126	10	1	2	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	53.1
Henley Cr.	3 Feb. 1968	98–119	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	53.0
Hurricane Cr.	28 Mar. 1968	112	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.0
Spring Cr.	?	131–142	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	55.3
Unnamed Cr., Winchester Spring	28 Mar. 1968	105–124	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	53.5
Total		96–142	63	1	7	5	15	13	8	13	1	–	53.8
Alabama (Tombigbee and Alabama river drainages)													
Binnion Cr.	5 Dec. 1963	118–131	6	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	55.7
Blue Cr.	24 Jan. 1966	121	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	54.0
Coldwater Spring	31 Aug. 1966	116	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	54.0
Cr. near Tuscaloosa	15 Mar. 1963	116–117	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	55.0
Total		116–131	11	–	–	–	–	4	3	3	–	1	55.2
Georgia (Alabama River drainage)													
Blue Spring	4 Mar. 1966	110	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	54.0
Spring run-off, Varnell	4 Mar. 1966	121	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.0
Unnamed Spring, Dalton	4 Mar. 1966	123	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	53.0
Total		110–123	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	54.0
Combined total		96–142	77	1	7	6	16	18	11	16	1	1	54.0

Table 6
Number of trunk myomeres of transformed specimens of *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee and Alabama; sexes combined.

Locality	Date	TL (mm)	Number of specimens	Number of Myomeres 50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	Mean
Tennessee (Tennessee River drainage)														
Falling Water R.	?	121–151	8	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	54.4
Alabama (Tennessee, Tombigbee, and Alabama river drainages)														
Beaver Cr.	12 Mar. 1966	112	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	56.0
Big Sandy Spring	8 Mar. 1964	99–118	5	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	55.0
Carroll's Cr.	15 Mar. 1963	107–111	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	56.0
Cave Spring	5 Mar. 1967	107	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	54.0
Gurley Cr.	1 Mar. 1970	119–128	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	54.3
Hurricane Cr.	22 Mar. 1956	91–103	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	56.7
Little Cypress Cr.	23 Mar. 1967	99	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.0
Middle Cypress Cr.	29 Jan. 1969	102–123	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	51.5
New R.	3 Apr. 1965 30 Mar. 1968	112–124	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	56.0
Polebridge Cr.	2 Feb. 1963	118	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	56.0
Shultz Cr.	29 Mar. 1966	95	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.0
Sipsey R.	25 Feb. 1966	110	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	54.0
South Sandy Cr.	1 Apr. 1962 17 Jan. 1964	109–123	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	54.5
Unnamed Spring, Lauderdale Co.	23 Mar. 1967	101–106	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.0
Total		91–128	27	1	–	2	3	9	4	4	2	1	1	54.6
Combined Total		91–151	35	1	–	2	3	15	5	5	2	1	1	54.5

Table 7
Number of anterial and posterial teeth, and infraoral cusps, on the discs of *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; sexes combined.

State	No. of anterial teeth			No. of posterial teeth			No. of infraoral cusps		
	No. of specimens	Mean	Range	No. of specimens	Mean	Range	No. of specimens	Mean	Range
				Lethenteron meridionale					
Tennessee	58	16.7	7–34*	31	15.9	10–21	57	10.1	6–13
Alabama	9	10.9	5–14	3	11.3	11–12	8	8.5	7–11
Georgia	3	21.3	15–24	2	13.5	11–16	2	9.0	8–10
Combined Mean	70	16.1	5–34	36	15.4	10–21	67	9.9	6–13
				Lampetra aepyptera					
Tennessee	8	7.5	3–12	8	0	–	7	12.7	9–15
Alabama	23	8.1	2–14**	23	0	–	21	8.2	5–12
Combined Mean	31	7.9	2–21	31	0	–	28	9.0	5–15

* 34 anterial teeth in holotype.
**One specimen has 21 anterial teeth.

Table 8
Number of inner lateral teeth, combined for both sides of disc, in *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia;* sexes combined.

Species	No. of specimens	Number of inner lateral teeth									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean
L. meridionale	77	3	2	2	–	3	2	61	2	2	5.5
		3.9**	2.6	2.6	–	3.9	2.6	79.2	2.6	2.6	100.0
L. aepyptera	31	–	2	2	4	3	8	12	–	–	4.6
		–	6.5**	6.5	12.9	9.7	25.8	38.6	–	–	100.0

* From Georgia we have three specimens of *L. meridionale* and none of *L. aepyptera.*
**Figures in this line are percentages.

Table 9
Frequency of occurrence of cusps on inner lateral teeth in *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia;* sexes combined.

Inner lateral teeth	No. of cusps	*L. meridionale*		*L. aepyptera*	
		%	Mean no. of cusps	%	Mean no. of cusps
Anterior	1	91.7	1.1	63.9	1.4
	2	8.3		36.1	
Middle	1	73.5	1.3	33.3	1.7
	2	26.5		61.1	
	3	–		5.6	
Posterior	1	84.8	1.2	85.1	1.1
	2	15.2		14.9	
Supplementary posterior	1	100.0	1.0	–	–

*From Georgia we have three specimens of *L. meridionale* and none of *L. aepyptera.*

Table 10
Dark pigmentation of the second dorsal and caudal fins of *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* from Tennessee and Alabama.

Species	State	No. of specimens	Second dorsal fin				Caudal fin			
			absent	weak	moderate	strong	absent	weak	moderate	strong
L. meridionale	Tennessee	64	–	11	37	16	4	23	29	8
			–	17.2*	57.8	25.0	6.3	35.9	45.3	12.5
	Alabama	10	1	9	–	–	7	3	–	–
			10.0*	90.0	–	–	70.0	30.0	–	–
L. aepyptera	Tennessee	8	–	–	1	7	–	–	4	4
			–	–	12.5*	87.5	–	–	50.0	50.0
	Alabama	12	1	7	3	1	9	2	1	–
			8.3*	58.4	25.0	8.3	75.0	16.7	8.3	–

*Figures in this line are percentages.

Table 11
Detailed comparison of *Lethenteron meridionale* with *Lampetra aepyptera*, based on Tables 1–9. Numbers in italics refer to means, and ranges (in parentheses), for each character.

Character	*L. meridionale*	*L. aepyptera*
Similarities		
Supraoral lamina	with two cusps, one at each end	with two cusps, one at each end
Marginals	in a double row	in a double row
All lingual laminae	typically with obsolete cusps	typically with obsolete cusps
Number of myomeres	*54.0* *(50–58)*	*54.5* *(50–59)*
Number of velar tentacles	3	typically 3
Buccal cavity	pigmented	pigmented
Tongue	nonpigmented	nonpigmented
Dark pigmentation of second dorsal and caudal fins	quite similar	quite similar
Body proportions, except length of disc and height of second dorsal fin	similar	similar
Total length (mm), sexes combined	96–141	91–151
Differences		
Posterial teeth	present	absent
Anterial teeth (type)	small, uniform, but numerous	small, uniform, but few
Anterial teeth (number)	*16.1* *(7–34)*	*8.1* *(2–21)*
Total number of inner lateral teeth	*5.5* *(0–8)*	*4.6* *(1–6)*
Middle lateral tooth	typically with one cusp	typically with 2 cusps
Infraoral lamina and number of cusps	cusps degenerate *9.9* *(6–13)*	cusps degenerate *9.0* *(5–15)*
Number of oral papillae	*14.2* *(8–25)*	*15.8* *(10–24)*
Length of disc as percentage of TL	male: *5.2* *(4.2–6.5)* female: *4.8* *(2.8–5.7)*	male: *5.8* *(4.3–6.7)* female: *5.1* *(3.8–5.6)*
Height of second dorsal fin as percentage of TL	male: *4.5* *(3.0–5.7)* female: *3.8* *(2.5–5.1)*	male: *5.0* *(3.3–7.0)* female: *4.9* *(3.0–6.0)*
Number of eggs and their diameter	2,154 (0.6 mm)	1,543 (0.8 mm)
Length of female	122 mm	118 mm

Table 12
Comparison of two nonparasitic species of *Lethenteron* from Tennessee. Numbers in italics refer to means, and ranges (in parentheses), for each character.

Character	*L. meridionale*	*L. lamottenii*
Anterial teeth	uniform in size	of two sizes: large near supraoral lamina and smaller towards marginals
Number of posterial teeth	*15.9* *(10–21)*	*21.5* *(20–23)*
Total number of inner lateral teeth	*5.5* *(0–8)*	*6.0* *(6)*
cusps on inner lateral teeth	all typically with one cusp	all bicuspid
Infraoral lamina and number of cusps	cusps degenerate *10.1* *(6–13)*	cusps prominent *9.5* *(9–10)*
Marginal teeth	in two rows	in one row
All lingual laminae	with cusps typically obsolete	with cusps well developed
Transverse lingual lamina	middle cusp not enlarged	middle cusp enlarged
Number of myomeres	*53.8* *(50–58)*	*68.0* *(68)*
Number of velar tentacles	3	7
Buccal cavity	pigmented	nonpigmented
Dark pigmentation of second dorsal fin	several vertical narrow spots	dark-brown tint without distinct spots
Total length (mm)	96–141	153–162

Appendix

Complete data for the collections of *Lethenteron meridionale* and *Lampetra aepyptera* used in this study appear in the following sequence:

1 Tag number. Small white plastic tags (15 mm long by 5 mm wide) of two series were used.
Series *a*: On one side of the tag is the letter W, followed by a number; on the other side "Canada" is written.
Series *b*: On one side there is only a number, and on the other the letters VDV, the initials of the senior author, appear.
2 Number of specimens
3 Sex (in transformed specimens)
4 Total length
5 Localities in each river system (presented alphabetically)
6 Date of collection
7 Collector
8 Repository institution abbreviated as follows:

ASUMZ	Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, State University, Arkansas
AU	Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
CBL	Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Solomons, Maryland
EKU	Eastern Kentucky University, Museum of Fishes, Richmond, Kentucky
INHS	Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois
NMC	National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa
TTU	Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee
UAIC	University of Alabama Ichthyological Collection, University, Alabama

9 Catalogue number of repository institution

Lethenteron meridionale

Holotype and Topotypic Paratypes

W662–66 and 668 (3♀, 105–16 mm; 3♂, 109–17 mm); collected with holotype, W667 (now NMC 74-249); Blue Springs Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee River, near Hillsboro, Coffee County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2830.

Other Paratypes

Tennessee: Tennessee River system
W669–74 (one♀, 109 mm; 5♂, 96–120 mm); Bean's Creek, 2 miles southeast of Hillsboro at Stephenson, Coffee County; 4 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2837.

W620–49 (9♀, 99–115 mm; 21♂, 97–126 mm); Bradley Creek at Hillsboro, Coffee County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2831.

W650–61 (5♀, 96–118 mm; 7♂, 112–26 mm); unnamed spring, tributary of Bradley Creek at Hillsboro, Coffee County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2832.

W612 (one♂, 116 mm); Elk River at Elk Head, Grundy County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2835.

W617–19 (one♀, 119 mm; 2♂, 98–116 mm); Henly Creek, 2.1 miles southeast of Pelham, Grundy County; 3 February 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2834.

W613 (one♂, 112 mm); Hurricane Creek, at Awalt, Franklin County; 28 March 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2866.

W675–77 (one♀, 141 mm; 2♂, 132–36 mm), W978 (one ammocoete, 142 mm); Spring Creek, Putnam County; date and collector unknown; TTU.

W615–16 (2♂, 105–24 mm); unnamed creek, 2 miles southwest of Winchester Spring, Franklin County; 28 March 1968; J.S. Jandebeur and J.D. Williams; UAIC 2864.

Alabama: Tombigbee River system
W553–58 (3♀, 119–25 mm; 3♂, 118–31 mm), W552 (one ammocoete, 100 mm); spring tributary of Binnion Creek, Samantha, Tuscaloosa County; 5 December 1963; J.D. Williams and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1091.

W543 (one♀, 121 mm); Blue Creek about 1¾ miles north of Vina, Frankline County; 24 January 1966; B. Wall and H.T. Boschung; UAIC 1837.

W533 (one♂, 116 mm); Coldwater Spring, 5.7 miles west of Oxford, Calhoun County; 31 August 1966; J.D. Williams, J.G. Armstrong, and B.R. Wall; UAIC 2349.

W581–83 (3♂, 116–17 mm); first creek south of Tuscaloosa on Alabama highway 69, Tuscaloosa County; 15 March 1963; A.B. Stapp and J. Barnes; UAIC 991.

Georgia: Alabama River system
W598 (one♂, 110 mm); Blue Spring, 0.55 miles north of Varnell, Whitfield County; 4 March 1966; R.D. Caldwell and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1868.

W596 (one♂, 113 mm); spring west of U.S. highway 41, 6.8 miles south of Dalton, Whitfield County; 4 March 1966; R.D. Caldwell and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1873.

W597 (one♂, 123 mm); spring pond run-off, ¼ mile north of Varnell, Whitfield County; 4 March 1966; R.D. Caldwell and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1871.

Lampetra aepyptera

Alabama: Alabama, Tennessee, and Tombigbee River systems
W526 (one♂, 112 mm); Beaver Creek, 4.4 miles northwest of Aliceville, Pickens County; 12 March 1966; R.D. Caldwell and H.T. Boschung; UAIC 1892.

W902 (one ammocoete, 80 mm); Big Reedy Creek, tributary to Alabama River, 1.6 miles north of Choctaw Bluff, Clarke County; 8 April 1972; J.R. Ramsey and W.L. Shelton; AU 6268.

W547–51 (one♀, 112 mm; 4♂, 99–118 mm); Big Sandy Spring, Tuscaloosa County; 8 March

1964; R.D. Caldwell and J.C. Hall; UAIC 1225.

W541–42 (2♀, 107–11 mm); tributary to Carroll's Creek, 5 miles north of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County; 15 March 1963; J.D. Williams and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1837.

W539 (one♂, 107 mm); Cave Spring, 1½ miles east of junction of Morgan County; 5 March 1967; J.G. Armstrong and J.D. Williams; UAIC 1982.

W578–80 (3♂, 119–28 mm); Gurley Creek, on U.S. route 79 near Blout–Jefferson County line, Jefferson County; 1 March 1970; Lee Barclay and Vickie Barclay; UAIC 3342.

W517–19 (2♀, 97–103 mm, one♂, 91 mm); branch of Hurricane Creek at Alberta City, Tuscaloosa County; 22 March 1956; W. Herndon and J. Zambernard; UAIC 796.

W572 (one♀, 93 mm); Hurricane Creek, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County; 23 March 1956; L.B. Cooper; UAIC 711.

W523–24 (one♀, 106 mm; one♂, 101 mm); unnamed spring, Lauderdale County; 23 March 1967; J. Armstrong and T. Jandebeur; UAIC 1991.

W529 (one♀, 99 mm); Little Cypress Creek, ½ mile west of Zip City, Lauderdale County; 23 March 1967; B.R. Wall, H. Harima, and J.F. Thompson; UAIC 2509.

W531–32 (one♀, 102 mm; one♂, 115 mm); tributary of Middle Cypress Creek at Bethel Berry Church, Lauderdale County; 29 January 1969; Wall, Harima, and Mettee; UAIC 3240.

W522 (one♂, 124 mm); New River below U.S. highway 278 at Natural Bridge, Marion County; 30 March 1968; Caldwell, Wall and Barclay; UAIC 2885.

W528 (one♂, 112 mm); New River below U.S. highway 278 at Natural Bridge, Marion County; 3 April 1965; J.D. Williams, D. Caldwell, and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1593.

W537 (one♀, 118 mm); Polebridge Creek, 11 miles north of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County; 2 February 1963; J.D.W. and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1161.

W544 (one♀, 95 mm); Schultz Creek, 4 miles north of Centerville, Bibb County; 29 March 1966; W.M. Howell; UAIC 1903.

W896–900 (5 ammocoetes, 66–125 mm); Seven Springs, tributary to Choccolocco Creek, 1.3 miles north-northeast of Choccolocco, Calhoun County; 11 September 1971; J.E. McCaleb and L.L. Ramsey; AU 4819.

W530 (one♂, 110 mm); tributary of Sipsey River, 2 miles south of Fayette, Tuscaloosa County; 25 February 1966; R.D. Caldwell and Bill Shamblen; UAIC 1863.

W540 (one♂, 109 mm); South Sandy Creek, Talladega National Forest, Bibb County; 1 April 1962; T.H. Walker, R.B. Phillips, and B. Hepner; UAIC 882.

W546 (one♂, 123 mm); South Sandy Creek, Tuscaloosa County; 17 January 1964; R.D. Caldwell and W.M. Howell; UAIC 1112.

W892–95 (4 ammocoetes, 98–132 mm); Town Creek, tributary to Cotaco Creek near Somerville, Morgan County; 12 July 1966; G.R. Hooper; UAIC 1848 and UAIC 1873.

Arkansas: Mississippi River system

W742 (one♂, 110 mm); Piney Creek, Izard County; 17 February 1973; W.J. and R.S. Matthews and G.L. Harp; ASUMZ 1878.

W740–41 (2♂, 110–12 mm); Saddle Mill Pond branch, South Folk River, Fulton County; 27 January 1973; G.L. Harp; ASUMZ.

Kentucky: upper Mississippi River system

W2316 (one♂, 150 mm); Clear Creek, 2 miles southeast of Disputanta, Rockcastle County; 20 March 1966; Steve Stacy; EKU 168.

W607 (one♂, 143 mm); creek, 6 miles south of Fairdale, Bullitt County; 7 April 1968; R.T. Schaaf; INHS.

W609–10 (2♂, 121–36 mm); creek one mile west of Means, Montgomery County; 12 April 1968; P.W. and D.M. Smith; INHS.

W747–49 (3 ammocoetes, 62–67 mm); north fork of Rough River, Breckinridge County; 18 April 1970; Branson and Class; EKU 421.

W608 (one♀, 140 mm); Walters Creek, 4 miles north of Magnolia, Larue County; 28 March 1964; M.E. Braasch and P.W. Smith; INHS.

Maryland: Chesapeake Bay basin

W1104–08 (one♀, 92 mm; 4♂, 100–12 mm);tributary of Battle Creek, 5 miles southwest of Prince Frederick, Calvert County; 4 April 1964; Brooke Kaine; CBL 2266.

W1101 (one♀, 128 mm); below Uriebille Pond, Kent County; 14 November 1958; J. Longwell; CBL 1969.

Ohio: Ohio River system

W588–89 (one♀, 113 mm; one♂, 135 mm); Crane Hollow, Ohio River, Hocking County; 20 April 1967; Andrew White; UAIC 2846.

W587 (one♂, 123 mm); Laurelville; 17 April 1969; Andrew White; UAIC 4504 .

Tennessee: Tennessee River system

5069–76 (VDV), (2♀, 140–51 mm; 6♂, 121–45 mm); Falling Water River, 7½ miles southeast of Cookeville, Putnam County; date and collector unknown; TTU.

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